MEANS BY WHICH HE HELD SU-PREME POWER FOR 20 YEARS. His Rise on the Ruins of the Ideals of His Youth-The Opportunity to Which He Owed

cress-Corruption of His Methodo-Bis Alliance with Sagnets-Personal Trafts Canovas owed his high rank and power to one of those happy chances which fickle fortune often puts into the path of creat men. He was an obscure conspirator in 1874, working at Madrid against the republican Government and for the restoration of the Bourbon family, but without any special prestige or any decisive influence on the policy of his country. Hating the military element, which had for so long ruled over Spain before the republic, he dreamed of a general movement of opinion that should overthrow the existing Government and call Alfonso XII. to the throne of his forefathers without bloodshed, without even resort to the force of arms. But suddenly, without his knowledge, on Dec. 24 of that year, Gen. Martinez Campos revolted at his barracks of Sagunto. and by an act of treachery against the republic proclaimed Alfonso XII. King of Spain,

The news fell in Madrid like a bomb, The weak Government tried to defend itself, and several persons accused of conspiracy, among them Canovas, were arrested. But it was too late to repel force with force. The revolution triumphantly spread throughout Spain, and a few hours after his arrest Canovas was set at liberty. He was not the man to let such opportunity pass in his life. He was the secret agent in Madrid of Isabel IL and Alfonso XII., and the credentials, which some days before he had kept in great secrecy, he now showed to all the successful monarchists. From the dark cell into which he had been thrown at the jail of Las Salesas he entered the palace of the Government as provisional dictator of Spain. few days later, in January, 1875, Alfonso XII., crowned at Madrid as constitutional King, made Canovas his Prime Minister, and Gen. Martinez Campos, in spite of his soldiers and his services, had to yield the first rank in the nation to the lucky politician. Such are the fortunes of men in revolutionary times. Martines Campos, who did all, accepted the modest title of "arm of the restoration." Canovas, who did almost nothing, was called "the soul and brains" of the new regime.

Both were traitors. Martinez Campos to his oath of fidelity as a soldier, Canovas to the noble ideals of his youth. In 1851 in his "History of the Downfall of Spain from Philip III. to the Death of Charles IL." one of the best books published in Spain in this century, Canovas exposed to his countrymen the crimes of the kings of the house of Austria, followed by those of the Bourbon family, which hastened the rain of the nation. He was then a man of liberal ideas, and there was nothing to indicate in his character the ruthless tyrant that he became years after. He was in those days a goalous partisan of the liberty of the press, which was gagged by him when in power later in a way that no autocratic ruler has ever surpassed. More than that, as a pamphleteer and a journalist, when he had not the faintest idea that he was going to be the arbiter of the fate of his country, he proved a flerce demagogue, and the tew issues of El Murcielago, a paper with which he stirred up all Spain, are to be considered as the work of a libeller, who respected neither the private life nor the honor of his enemies.

He soon understood that this was not the way to power. He became more conservative, and under the Cabinet of O'Donnell held high offices as a partisan of Isabel II., even that of Minister of the Colonies. His ambition, nevertheless, was not yet satisfied. The licentious Queen fell despised by all her subjects, and Canovas fell also with her few supporters. He waited then for better times. His attitude of expectancy during the short reign of Don Amadeo of Savoy dimmed his political individuality. The republie came shortly afterward, and he found himself during the year 1873 without influence to compete with such men as Figueras, Salmeron, Pl, and Castelar. He waited still. He con spired in the dark, hating the Republicans be cause he could not have the first place among them. For men like Canovas not to be first means to be nothing.

It was during the republic that he conceived that contempt for his own countrymen which inspired his whole political life after the resto-ration. The Republicans certainly presented a ead spectacle in Spain. Figueras, Pi, Salmeron, Ruiz Zorrilla, were divided among themselves, and in spite of their high standing as orators and writers, lacked the practical talents of the statesman and the personal courage necessary to brave the adversity of political life. Castelar, also, was only good for pronouncing long declamatory speeches before the Deputies. To against the mere intention of rebeiling," such a degree were the leaders of the Republi can party feeble and poltroons that one morning in the month of June, 1873, the nation was surprised by the news that Don Estanislso Figueras, the man who a few days before had been proclaimed President of the republic, had abandoned his office without east notification to his Ministers or to the country, and had fied to the frontier of France. terrifled by the rumors of conspiracies and outrages. Pi the most courageous of all strove in vain to restore permanent order. Besides the deep dissensions among the Republican leaders. some of them being Centralists and others Federalists, the discouraging fact was that the people themselves did not understand the true spirit of democracy. The lower classes, always ready in Spain to commit the most barbarous outrages against life and property, believed that the republic was anarchy and that democracy meant the plunder of the rich. The same principles which in 1871 brought about the Commune in Paris Inspired the Spanish cantonales of Cartagens. All was then disorder and crime in Spain. A country for so many centuries ruled by absolutism was not prepared for those liberal institutions which are equally opposed to the dominion of an autocracy and the whims of an ignorant mob. The reaction came soon, and the republic disappeared at the mere hatred. threat of Gen. Martinez Campos.

Canovas feit the reaction, and at the very moment of victory assumed to represent it. He was too keen-sighted, he had too much knowledge of the political situation, to take the side of the precender. Don Carlos, who waged a flerce war for his rights to absolute monarchy. Canovas saw that an absolute King, with a court framed in the sixteenth century style, besides meeting the opposition of the middle classes and the Ropublicans, would give but little chance to men like himself, of humble, plebeian birth, to rise to power. He chose the constitutional monarchy, with all the power and and his Cabinet, and with a Parliament divided in a Congress of Deputies, elected by the people, and a Senate. Controlling both bodies, he could have as much power as Don Carlos himself, and perhaps more. To prevent the jeniousy of the military class, so unexpectedly supplanted by him, he surrounded the King by Generals, and satisfied their greed for promotion and lucrative offices in the colonies. To appears more dreaded enemies he used corruption. Those he ? ared not be loaded with chains or expelled from the country. As the soul of a reaction he began to

Canovas was responsible for the great political corruption which prevails in Spain nowadays. One of his first acts was to appoint as Minister of the Interior the ambitious Don Francisco Romero Robledo, a former revoluionist against Isabel II. Romero Robledo, a man without scrupies, was used by him to perfeet that unique electoral system by which, in spite of the law, no Government is defeated in Spain. When bribery cannot be employed force used, but the great aim of giving to the Prime Minister the control of both Houses of Parliament is always attained with the triumph of the candidates supported by Government. So Canovas made himself the real King of Spain. The King, deprived of all effective power by the Constitution, was as easy for him to handle as a doll. Martinez Campos was employed by him in pacifying the north of Spain and Cuba, tasks which ne performed by bribing the Caritat Generals and promising to the Cuban revolutionists libconcessions, which were never granted During seven years after the restoration Cang-

vas was undisturbed in his power. At last he d for the first time and advised the King to call Senor Sagasta to form a new Cabinet.

How are we to explain this change? Sagasta was one of those enemies whom Canovas could not easily win over to his side. A man of little learning, almost an ignoramus, is Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, Canovas, the historian, the scholar, the orator, could certainly despise him. But Sagasta, by way of compensation for the lack of the brilliant mental accomplishments of Canovas, is a man of great ability as a politician, who never fails to succeed in his plans, no matter what crooked ways he is obliged to fol-

low. As Canovas could not satisfy all Spaniards, as there were not offices for all, Sagasta cunningly gathered all the discontented ones in his Liberal Monarchical party. Old Republicans and Revolutionists, even Carlists and Cantonales, were welcomed by Sagasta and received promises of fair rewards in the day of triumph. The main object of the new party was to obtain power and give offices to its friends. With this real programme, hidden behind bombastic phrases of liberalism, the most formidable coalition of office seekers was formed that has ever been seen in modern politics in Spain. Canovas did not heed it at first, as he was perfectly secure against defeat at the polls with his electoral procedures, but Sagasta obtained his triumph by an unexpected stroke. One day in the month of February, 1881, if was publicly announced in Madrid that Gen. Martinex Campos had joined Sagasta's political party. The President of the Liberals, availing himself of Martinez Campon's old grudge against Canovas, had decided him to take that step and turn the balance with his sword on Sagnsta's side. Rumors of a new revolution filled the air. Canovas felt the blow and resolved to treat. After a famous conferwith Sagasta he resigned, advising the King to call the Liberals. The two leaders came to terms, and since that day the shameful plan of Government approved by both has been in force in Spain. Canocas and Sagneta supported each other in all political circumstances, and handed the power to each other according to the demands of the members of their own parties. With very short interruptions in which, the consent of toth, Jovellar, Martines Campos, and Posada Herrera formed ephemeral Cabinete, Canovas and Sagasta divided between them the Government, To dissensions in Canovas's party, Sagasta never gave support. So. when Romero Robledo rebelled against his leader, he found no help in the Liberals, and when Canovas found it convenient to recall Romero to his side and dismiss Slivela, the latter found very few friends in the Monarchical ranks. Such services were fairly returned. The most powerful member of Sagasta's party, Don German Gamazo, could never overthrow his chief, owing to the obstacles put in his way by Canovas. Such was the real situation of Spanish politics before a fanatical Anarchist put an end to the life of Canovas last Sunday. Nominally great opposition of principles divided the two rulers of Spain; in reality both were strongly united by the links of a com-

The late Gen. Salamanca, who was a wit of great fame in the court, is quoted as explaining to an English gentleman in Madrid the substantial differences between Spanish Liberals and Conservatives.

"The Liberals," said Gen. Salamanca to the astonished foreigner, "are assassins and great robbers; the Conservatives are robbers and

Canovas firmly believed that his system of Government was the only one possible with the Spaniards. He used to say in private conversation: "Los españoles no entienden sino a palos" the Spantards don't yield save when they are beaten). In accordance with his ideas his main arguments were those of force. In 1883 the merchants of Madrid were not convinced of the truthfulness of an official report declaring that cholera had not appeared in the capital They held some meetings to ask the Government for sanitary measures, and Canovas ordered the cavalry forces of the garrison to charge on the merchants whenever they met. So it was done and no more meetings were held.

"I see," he said coolly, "that they feared the sabres more than the cholers."

In the same year the garrison fired on the students of the University of Madrid for the crime of making a demonstration in honor of one of their professors, who was a political enemy of Canovas. What aroused him more was the idea of a revolutionary movement. Valles and Ferrandez, two Spanish officers accused of conspiring against the Government,

honors or offices. He made many counts and marquises of men of humble descent, but always bestowed his gifts with a satire. Talking about one of those new nobies made by him, he said "Do you remember the alias I gave to that

Against the Cubans he always had a deep

"Don't speak to me about the claims of the Cubans," he exclaimed. "They ought to know that there are only two classes in Cuba, the conoperors and the conquered, and they are the

To such a man ruling over such a country, it was the duty of the writer to propose last year the independence of Cuba. It was not strange that the interview was stormy. When later pamphlet was published in which Canovas's defiant words, at the interview, to the United States were quoted, which the principal newspapers of America and Europe reproluced, in spite of the undiplomatic position in which he was placed, he did not deny a word of the whole conversation. He had called the American people "a nation of merchants," believing it to be an insult, and several months after, when the talk about the purchase of Cuba was renewed, he purposely repeated similar words. "Spain," he said, "is not a nation of merchants to sell its honor." the man in all his pride and stubbornness. He never withdrew a word spoken to a political foe. He never yielded to fear, and he proved in his last mements that his courage was the true kind

so rarely found by Napoleon.

It is not the intention of the writer either to blame or praise him, but to depict him as he was. He really did good to his country in the twenty years of his power, because he pacified it, and with peace Spanish industry and commerce greatly improved. But he did harm to Spain in his colonial solley of oppression and plander. The results of his errors are evident, for he leaves the nation impoverished after two unsuccessful years of war in Cuba and her useless efforts to quell the revolt in the Philippines. He could never save Spain from her impending fall. Perhaps it was better for him to be than to see the collapse of his whole political work.



## WAYS OF STAGE MANAGERS

THEY BULLY AND HARASS THEIR FICTIMS, SAYS AN ACTRESS.

Some of the Trinls of the Average Pretty Chorm Girl or Ballet Buncer-Her Life Be-hind the Feetlights Not a Bound of Garety and Dissipation, as Some Folks Belleve. "I don't see what allurement stage life can have for you," said the reporter to a woman who has been conspicuous as a character actress in burlesque and comic opera. She is no longer young: she is obliged to wear grotesque cos-

ding tears over a letter she had received from her mother. The stage manager sympathetically inquired:

"What is the matter, little girl?
"She confessed that she was homesick.

"There; doo't cry, he said. 'You are among frients; you will be all right in a few days."

"For several days after that he was noticeably kind to the pretty chorus girl. When she reached the city of her home an old school friend paid devoted attentions to her during the week, and it was rumored in the company that she was engaged to be married to him. The stage manager asked her about the rumor, and she neither affirmed nor denied it. From that time on his manner toward her was decidedly changed. He did not speak to her when they met on the train or at the hotel. He did not answer her polite greeting of Good morning or Good evening, and at each performance the call boy was sent to her with some message of reproof from the stage manager because of some supposed defect in her costume, in her way of dressing her hair, or in her make-up.

"It was very evident to the exterienced people in the company that the little chorus girl was in for it. At rehearsal one day, when the stage manager showed all the evidences of a previous night a carousal, he made her the special object of his ill temper. Still later she was called on by the manager to play an Important part at short notice, and the stage manager was sumtumes; her make-up is usually forbidding rather than otherwise, and while her work on the stage is not only painstaking but creditable, she rarely is mentioned in any of the favorable newspaper notices of a performance in which she is engaged. "Allurement, my dear fellow," the actress replied. "It is many a day since that word had any reference to stage life as far as I am con-

cerned. A plain, practical, business proposition keeps me before the footlights. I have so many mouths to feed, as you know. There is no other occupation for which I possess fitness or in which I could earn anything like my present income. Besides, being no longer young; having no claims to attractiveness of face or figure, and having learned the ropes of this business, I am free from the petty persecutions, the heartburnings, the trials and the temptations which beset a young and pretty woman who goes on the stage with little or no talent, and with but faint prospects of ever rising above the chorus or at most a minor speaking part."

"Surely," said the reporter, "there is no other occupation in which mere physical beauty counts for so much as it does in the theatrical profession. An attractive girl who is fond of admiration and attention must find theatrical work decidedly alluring. She can be independent, can wear lots of pretty clothes, and if she is remarkably shows she is certain to be nicked out as one of the latest stage beauties, and will have ber pictures in the theatrical weeklies or those magazines which devote so much attention to people of the stage."

The character actress smiled reflectively and

went on to say:
"Dear me, with all that is seen and heard of people in our profession, both on and off the stage, how little is known of our real life. For instance, you know absolutely nothing about that tyrant of the stage, the stage manager, Heaven help the defenceless chorus girl selected by him for a victim. There is only one way for her to escape, and that is to get out of the company, and frequently she has to do that even if she obeys his every behest. I have wintered and summered with nearly all the conspicuous stage directors, especially in comic opera and extravaganza, and I thank my stars every day of my life that I am no longer a target for their persecutions or their wiles. I have seen girls who could sing, dance, act fairly well, and above all, make a stunning appearance in stage costume. I have seen them work patiently, perseveringly, and even intelligently for years without advancing a step beyoud the chorus, whereas others without such qualifications gained a footbold and bounded to

qualifications gained a foothold and bounded to the front. Why! Because of the stage manager. Perhaps I can explain to you why I am contented in my present line of work with neither youth nor beauty to recommend me to the notice of that powerful individual behind the curtain.

"Take the case of a pretty girl who has just obtained a place in the chorus in a big comic opera company. On the surface the stage director who is preparing the big production will be more than good to her. So he will to a lot of other attractive girls, up to a certain limit, and then they drop or are dropped by him. I have seen one manager select a remarkably pretty girl who was not entirely dependent upon her salary, and treat her with unexpected favor. He permitted her to have her own way at rehearsals, never rebuked her for trifling errors, He permitted her to have her own way at rehearsals, never rebuked her for trifling errors,
and remitted her fines, even though he imposed them for the sake of maintaining discipline among the others. One week she was
absent from three performances. According to
the rule pay for those performances should have
been deducted from her salary, but when pay day
came around she received full salary for the
week. That same week one of the frailest, poorwe chorus girls was also absent. I knew, as

"Of course I admit that the stage manager
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people go on the stage with the idea of making
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but pretty faces, good voices, or shapely less to
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the recommendation of the raise, noval raise, and the recommendation of the raise, and the recommendation of the raise approach to the right and have her raise
her arms as if they were shut up in a space two
by two when they are supposed to indicate by est chorus giris was also absent. I knew, as everyone else in the company did, that she had a sick father and several young brothers and sisters to care for with her small earnings. Her salary was 'docked.' Of course, the pretty chorus wirl flattered herself that she was valu-able. She did not know the ropes. She was new in the business, and the conceit had not yet

salary was 'docked.' Of course, the pretty denotions. The majority of their guilt. It was proved afterward that both were innocent, but Canovas did not repent, and only exclaimed:

"Their fate was sad; but it will warn others against the mere intention of rebelling."

He was pittless to his political enomies, and with an extraordinary talent for satire, always ridiculed them. When Martinez Campos abandoned him for Sagasta he said: "Sagasta has not won a good aliy, and will repent soon, because Martinez Campos is a bomb that does damage whenever is falls."

About Montero Rios a prominent lawyer who opposed him, he said on one occasion to a lady:

"Have you noticed, madam, those fine gloves that Montero Rios wars? The skin is of human bodies."

"Yes, madam, skin of his clients."

About Montero Rios wars? I fraghtened.

"Yes, madam, skin of his clients."

Alboete made a force speech against him. He did not answer. Asked his opinion he said:

"I have been keeping a secret about Albacete for twenty years, and now he is revealing it himself." When pressed to disclose the secret he added: "Read his speech; he is a sot,"

He despised those who applied to him for honors or offices. He made many counts and marquisces of men of dumble descent, but always sirile secret and the despised those who applied to him for honors or offices. He made many counts and marquisces of men of dumble descent, but always sirile secret when he conceil had not only a conceil had not yet what it is of human bedies."

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banishment from the metropolitan stage. He sold to her in my hearing:
"Young lady, I have seen a good many chorus girls come and so. My influence will keep you from getting a metropolitan engagement and don't you forget it.
"The girl was alarmed for a time at this threat, but I am glad to say for the credit of the profession that he was not the only stage director of prominence and influence. That girl played many metropolitan engagements afterward, and with success.

be girt was anarmed for a time a time at the profession that he was not the only stage director of prominence and influence. That girt played many metropolitic engagements after ward, and will access.

When I was one of the principals in a large extravaguax company my observations were not calculated to impress me with what you call the alterment of stage and the properties, and the properties of the properties, and the properties, and the properties, and the properties, and the properties of the properties, and the properties of the properties of

reprimannes for seed family, invariancy reserved to tears. Then, as likely as not, the stage manager uncorks the vials of his wrath upon some acher member of the company.

"Have you never observed what a decrease, patient, sober cooking to do women are in the arrange chorus, especially in the operatic productions. The majority of them look as if they had lost all interest in the quiside world. They

pany after the first week's production. Then
the stage manager engaged for the regular
season took charge, and the so-called happy,
happy chorus 'girls gave audible sighs of relief.
The newcomer was quiet and apparently a
gentleman. One especially pretty girl in the
company approached him timidly, bearing in
mind her experience with his predecessor, and
told him that she telt ill—too ill to go on. He
allowed her to go home and expressed his sympathy in a very manly fashion. Later that same
girl was particularly homesick and was shedding tears over a letter she had received from
her mother. The stage manager sympathetically inquired: QUEER THINGS THEY SAY.

ACTORS AND SINGERS AND THEIR REMARKS ON THE CRITIC. Indifference or Ignorance the Common

est Refuge of the Arttetle Nature-

hardt, Caive, Nordien, Melha, Hames, De Bouke, and an American in London. "There are many amusing things about the artistic temperament," said the innocent remust know enough not to believe them always and then through all your intercourse with the professionals there will flow an accompaniment of easy humor that gives acquaintance with

these persons an added pleasure. One charming incident of this can always be found in their views of what the newspapers say about them. Mrs. James Brown Potter is the only woman I ever saw who talked frankly about that subject. 'So long as they don't ignore me,' she said, 'I don't care what they write. Let them say

anything so long as they say it. But it would be herrible to be left alone." "That was a very truthful statement of her own opinions and almost unparalleled in its frankness. Everybody knows that Mrs. Potter has never had very much to thank the newspapers for that was really pleasant. But she had plenty to be grateful for as long as she was

willing they should print anything if it kept her

in the public eye.

of his ill temper. Still later she was called on by the manager to play an important part ab short notice, and the stage manager was summoned in a hurry to rehearse her for the night's performance. He had been drusting heavily, and was in an ugly mood. The rehearsal he gave her was simply a farce. He kept her at the beginning of the first scene until she was physically exhausted. When it became too late for her to rehearse the more important lines and business of the part, he said to her gruffly:

"You have had enough rehearsel, and you are supposed to know how to get inrough the night's performance. "Almost as genuine was a young American singer who came back here after she had made a début and some little reputation in Europe. She was a pretty woman and she had a good voice, but she was unfortunate. Once she had a "You have had enough rehearssi, and you are supposed to know how to get inrough the night's performance.

"That night instead of giving the prompt book to the call boy, as was the custom, the stage manager held it himself and deliberately and maliciously caused the zirl to miss nearly every cue. She was sick with shame and discouragement, made an absolute failure in the part, and did not continue with the company longer than was necessary to give the customary two weeks notice.

"Afterward the stage manager became bolder in his methods of persecution. One girl resented his advances, and he fixed her \$5 out of her \$12 a week salary for some insignificant violation of sore throat and another time she was out of condition for some other reason. At all events, she was never in condition to do herself justice. So there was nothing pleasant that, even with the kindest intentions, the newspapers could say about the young woman. One night toward the the opera house. During one of the entr'actes she was walking about the foyer with a friend and they halted in front of the greenroom.

in his methods of persecution. One siri resented his advances, and he fined her \$50 out of her \$12 a week saiary for some insignificant violation of the stage rules. That stage manager is still in the business, and he openly boasts of his power to crush any woman on the stage who does not permit his objectionable attentions.

"Perhaps stage managers are to worse than other men," said the actress. "You know there was a time when men had dozens of wives and hundreds of concabines, and treated them as they saw fit. Some of the spirit of that time must still linger in a few men of the present age. The sight of fifty, sixty, or a hundred helpless women under the control of one man probably arouses in him the old domineering apirit, the insolent sense of superiority and proprietorship which men evidently had over women in ages past.

"I once sat at a rehearsal before I became a member of the profession. The play rehearsed was a melodrania employing a large number of auxiliaries. They were excellently drilled. The stage manager, whom I had not before and considered a very charming gentleman, used the most terrile coats in directing the different esenes in which the army of supers was employed. Afterward in complimenting him upon the excellent work done by the collection of men and women under his control. I asked:

"Hut why do you use such language?"

"They would not know what I meant if I did not awar at them, he replied. "That's what inspires them.

"Of course, there are gentlemen in this line of the arrival women does not seem to make much headway as a stage silector of a company employing a big chorus or a bus hallet. Such much headway as a stage silector of a company employing a big chorus or a bus hallet. Such much headway as a stage silector of a company employing a big chorus or a bus hallet. Such much headway as a stage silector of a company employing a big chorus or a bus hallet. Such much headway as a stage silector of a company employing a big chorus or a bus hallet. Such much headway as a stage silector o

actually was to get.

"Mme, Eames has an indicated indifference for what the newspapers say, which is sometimes a little bit difficult to reconcile with her intimate knowledge of what they publish about her. Mme, Melba is also familiar with them, and she is a little less averse to having that fact known than Mme. Eames is. It is well known that Mme, Nordica takes her press clippings with her coffee, and she makes no bones of it. Jean de Reszke is a regular reader of what the newspapers have to say about him, and whatever he may think about it in reality, he never, but in one instance, took any notice of it. Plancon enjoys reading the agreeable things that are written about him, and doesn't care who knows it. Only the women profess to be wholly ignorant of what the newspapers write.

"With the actresses, the case is very much the same. The celebrated foreigners, according to their own accounts, are quite unacquainted with anything that the American press may write about them. Agnes Sorma said last spring that she did not intend to read any of the criticisms of her work until she started home on the stemmer. It didn't take a conversation of more than three minutes to show that she had a fair-in accounte knowledge of everything that had

steamer. It than I take a conversation or more than three minutes to show that she had a fairly accurate knowledge of everything that had been printed about her. It must have been some superior sort of clairvoyance that is possible only to the artistic temperament, for hadn't she said that none of them would be read until she had not on the steamer to go to Europe f Sarah Beraharit has them all translated to her colon accounts the next or with more or the writers was as it is said that the stmosphere of what she does. It is said that the stmosphere of the Hoffman House was heavily charged with limestone for several days after Mms. Barah had the New York accounts of her performance of Magda' read aloud to her in English. When the American actors read unfavorable accounts the American actors read unfavorable accounts.

signed to their fate, obliged to earn their live, ing and expecting to him bettered than the gas the performance of what there is no line in a select the process of the control of the street than ther gas the performance of the performance o for the manager's sake. Did you see what old for the manager's sake. Did you see what old sheard Sowned, too! I was astonished when I struck that one for he hates anything American. Even after that the actor dramatist did it blush. I tell you, you can't beat the artistic temperament.

\*\*So Boubt of That.\*\*

From the Chicago Record. From the Chicago Record.

A painter scaled the heizhts of a skyscraper and limbed the flagpole, pointing up like a thin line of his 's against the smoky blue of the sky. From the sidewalk below he scemed a toy man elimbing a slenler penell. Strauped to his side was a root of paint. Coolly, as if he were on the ground, or even down ellar, the painter took his brush and began to decorate the wavering rod. On the sidewalk below the crowd, which a moment before had been intent on shop win-dows, possed a moment and looked up.
"Oh, dear me, wouldn't it be perfectly dread-ful if he should fall I' said a horrided young dv. Her escort merely observed: "Even if he muld fall he would come down with colors "tiond-by forever," returned the young lady,

# Neuralgine

What is Neuralgine? It is an external remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, sore throat and pains in the chest. It gives immediate relief. It is prepared from the formula of a distinguished specialist and has a record of fifteen years of usefulness. The best test is a trial.

MONTAUK INDIAN LEGENDS.

Whosping Bays' Hollow-The Spot Where th Pharneh Bled

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Aug. 14.-All of this beautiful end of Long Island, which the white man has appropriated as his own and turned into pleasure resorts and truck gardens, from which the elements of poetry and legend and romance have been almost entirely eliminated, was once, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the happy hunting grounds of the Montauk and porter, "but you have to know the disposition in | Shinnecock Indiana. Nature made all the counorder to tell how funny they really are. You try hereabout picture-sque and rumantic. Hills and valleys and lakes and ocean and sky contribute alike to make it one of the most attractive stretches of country in this land. But the white man has a way of destroying the poetry of nature and the romance of legend, with his appliances of civilization and a van-dal's contempt for what is old and therefore romantic. He does not seem to possess the poetic faculty: he is intensely materialistic. That which is venerable is valuable in so far as he can turn it into dollars and cents.

> er as he stood on the edge of Whooping Boys' Hollow, midway between Sag Harbor and East

At least these thoughts seemed just to the writ-

er as he stood on the edge of Whooping Boys' Hollow, midway between Sag Harbor and East Hampton, and noted the destruction of the timber, which was stacked high in cords on every hand ready to be hauled away to feed the furnace, the sturdy choppers appearing all unconscious that they were desecrating the most romantic bit of wood in all the Montauk country. The echoes which the Hollow gave back to the sound of the axe or the accent of the voice told them nothing of the romance of the weird fears which a dying race had attributed to them.

Whooping Boys' Hollow was regarded by the Indians as a haunted spot. The loud echo which it returned to the most ordinary word was regarded by them as the voice of a departed spirit. When passing it the Indians would become silent and fearful, and if one should forzet himself and speak loudly enough to wake the sleeping echoes he would become terrified. In later years, it is said, Whooping Boys' Hollow possessed a remarkable restraining power over those Indians who, on visiting sag Harbor, indulged too affect them more when they were in their cups than at any other time, and many an Indian curbed his bibuions desires until he got safely on the south side of the Hollow and well on his way to Montank. But the whole tribe believed that the Hollow was full of Indian spirits who must not be provoked.

Even at this late day, when there are but few Indian to who for the Hollow and the tribe believed. must not be provoked.

Even at this late day, when there are but few

Indians to walk on tip toe through the stretch of woods in which the Hollow is situated, the native hereabout always speaks of the ghastly nature of the place, though he seidom does this until after the Hollow has been passed. The traditions of the Hollow have come down to him from his parents, and control his action and

him from his parents, and control his action and speech.

Just beyond Whooping Boys' Hollow and a short distance from Hardscrathle, at the parting of the roads, there was until a few years ago a spot sacred to every Montank Indian, who kept it scruppionsly clean while vegetation grew all around it. Every Indian who passed the spot, as he must do in passing to and from the Montank country, took pains to see that no blade of grass or other vegetation sprouted there. It was an Indian shrine, and was treated as such until the Montank Indians become so few that one selform passed that way. The romance of the spot remains, like that of Whooping Boys' Hollow, but the glory of it has departed. of the spot remains, like that of Whooping Boys' Hollow, but the glory of it has departed.

It appears that a long time ago a Pharach, one of the chief men of the Montank tribe, a man exceedingly popular and beloved of his people, went on a visit to the Shinnecock country, a distance of some thirty unless as the crow flies from Montank, and while there was taken sick. He was very desirious of getting home before he should die, as the Indian everywhere has a horror of dying in a strange land. This natticular Pharach, who has a few descendants still living hereabout, the surviving ruler being designated as "Queen of Montank, urged upon his attendants the importance of getting him out of the Shinnecock country into his own before he should die. This they succeeded in doing, out he never reached his beloved Montank. When at Buckskill, between Whooping Boys' Hollow and Hardscrabble, the old chief, with his faithful tribesmen about him, lay down by the roadside and gave up the ghost. They by the roadside and gave up the ghost. They marked the spot where he expired and then bere his body to Montauk, where it was interred with the honors besitting his rank and age and.

#### Advertisements Through Which Places Are Secured by Them.

Many features of unusual interest are to be seen in the Jewish papers of this country. For example, one can often see in them the advertisements of such congregations as desire to obtain the services of rabbis, cantors, chazans, and other persons needed in the worship or ceremonies of the synagogues; and notice is fresently given of the salaries that are paid and of the duties that are to be performed in return therefor. The forms that are adopted can best

"Rabbi."

The foregoing advertisements are not copied from the American Israelide, which, however, prints the following "standing notice" at the front of its editorial page:

prints the following "standing notice" at the front of its editorial page:

CONGREGATIONS NEEDING RABBIS.

All of the sendents who graduate from the Hebrew Union College this our have made their arrangements for the counting scar. It is tissless, therefore, for congressitions whose publishs are vacant to look to this source for an incumbent. There are however, graduates of the college while though at present engaged, leer to make a change; and there are sub-rable and fully competent usen whose services can be obtained. The priner and in fast there are other able and fully competent usen whose services can be obtained. The priner and in fast the only way to reach these gentlemen is through the advertising to their notice the fact that a vacancy exists, that applications for the fact that a vacancy exists, that applications for the position, are solited, what qualifications are necessary and what the some greation has be offer. An elective of the kind, continued until the vacancy is full, is by far the best way of presenting it is more mainty, nore independent, and leave the interesting for a shell in a position of the standard of the continued and it is a linear leave to the proposition of the law of the standard to the standard of the standar

### Wild Sport with an Earthquake.

From the London Daily Nail

mark.

The marksman was thrown to the ground by the rocking of the earth crust, and the rinking of the earth crust, and the same cases, charged on its helpions within the same opened a pawning channing the same cases, charged on its helpions within the packet, derm fell and was considered. At the time of the same should be same as a considerable of the same should be same of the same as a considerable of the same of the same was defined. At the time of the same should be same should be same should be same to save the same should be same to save the same should be same to save the same should be save to save the sav

Mounted Policemen Hart of the Twenty ninth district rides a hundrome horse, who is known on the force as Jags. It was during a rad in a song of traines early Friday member that Jags covered himself with glory. The week of the raid was Fifty much street and the Peansylvanis Raliroad, where about welly of the hobove had camped out. Hart had dismonated and Jags who was standing near initied one of the traines slink as behind a fee ght car. The horse commenced heighing, as it was thought some from traines slink as behind a fee ght car. The horse commenced heighing, as it was thought some from sections who was a rone. Facts, seeing that his neighing was not on any weat after the escaping man and select him as he was a subspective off. He held the ne ever firmly be the collar until his mester amounted him to handours. The man was somewhat releaved the Mounted Officer Hart released him from Jags's grasp.

### BUSY TIMES FOR BROKERS.

PRICES OF STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

NOW ON THE BISE. \$10,300 Obtained for the Sent Last Thursday, Against S14,000 Thirty Bays Ago-Seats Withdrawn from Sale Pending the Eine-A

tions Indication of Business Conditions.

If that ancient and time-honored group of bewigged and waistcoated gentlemen of the old school who assembled under the old cottonwood tree in front of 60 Wall street, on May 17. 1792, and formed the Stock Exchange of the City of New York, could look down at the present time they would have more than one reason for opening wide their eyes. Especially would they have stared if they could have been with nesses of the wild goings on which have marked the proceedings of the Exchange during the recent bull movement in securities. On Tuesday last, for example, the volume of business reported reached the enormous total of 750,-000 shares, and it is the firm belief of a great many experts that if the sales had been fully reported the total would have passed the million mark. On this same memorable Tuesday bonds of all kinds were traded in to the amount of more than \$4,000,000. Any broker will tell you that from the time the gong sounds in the morning until the clock is on the stroke of three he has not had time for even a touch-and-go luncheon. Why, even the "twodollar" men on the floor have been piling up gains at the rate of a hundred or more dollars a

day, and any Wall street man will inform you

that their excess of diligence means business

with a vengeance,

The "two-dollar" men are a class on the flower of the Exchange all to themselves, and yet they do a little business with almost everybody. They are different from the man whose office is occupied when his hat is on, and yet not vastly so either. There are any number of brokers on Wall street whose sext on the Stock Exchange is their capital. Without ready funds to swing business for themselves they exercise their en ergies for those who have, and their reward for wearing toll is \$2 for every 100 shares of stock bought for a customer. A customer in giving them an order to buy may forbid the use of his name in the transaction, a not uncommon method with some of the great men of the street. If he is buying in the open he will simply direct the broker to "Give me up for it," that is, to use his name as the buyer's, but it is all one to the "twodollar" man whether he "gives up" his customer or not. He goes right on taking in the dollars. Business is safe in his hands up to the limit, at least, of the market price of his seat on the floor, for under the rules of the Exchange an insolvent member's indebtedness must first be settled with his fellow members before any part of the selling price of his seat can be used in favor of outside creditors.

Many of the " two-dollar" men are young fellows whose fathers have thus given them a start in the business world. The old gentleman has had his experiences, perhaps, in the Wall street menageric, and not caring to turn the young man loose in the cage until he can stand guard over his own particular piece of meat, ties up his capital in the price of a seat, and with the parting injunction to "hustle," leaves him to his fate, If there is any of the trading instinct in the youngster he need not remain long in the "twodollar" class, at least in flery times like the present, when fortunes are being made every Given a young man with commercial instincts

and keepness of perception, there are few investments that are likely to be more productive than the present of an unincumbered seat on the New York Stock Exchange. At nearly all times these sears find a roady sule, although there have been severe fluctuations in price. On Thursday the last reported sale was made for RABBIS, CANTORS, AND CHAZANS. \$18,500. Yet thirty days ago the selling price of a seat was only \$14,000, and any number were for sale. With the ballooning of sugar and the consequent rise of other stocks the booms began that sent the price of scats soaring once more, and those in the market were gradually withdrawn pending the rise. Some observers declare that the record of 1885 may be once more equalled. In November of that year H. Sus sold his seat to J. R. Waters for \$34,000. What with the initiation fee of \$1,000, the gratuity fund fee of \$10, and the annual dues of \$50, the cost to the purchaser was \$35,060. In addition o these expenses there is the assessment of \$10 In printing here the following advertisements, which are taken from a recent number of one of the leading organs of Judaism in the United States, the names and addresses of the advertisers are omitted:

Wanted - By the Congregation Benai Sholom, a rabid, capable of diversing sermons in Engise and German, also able to efficie as a conduct a sabout two capable of diversing sermons in Engise and german, also able to efficie as a control and beacher and to conduct a sabout whom the grant of the same fund. At the present time is amounts to more than \$1.000 max and the same fund. Wanted—By the Congregation Benai Sholom, a fashio, capable of delivering serimons in English and German, also title to officiate as cantor and bescher and to conduct a Salisaira whood. Salisay per annum, and to extra pay for teaching the school.

Wanted—By the Congregation Orach Chaim, a charm and basis as Mint be aparted of a member shie wider reacting the form and Salisa be aparted of the direct of the mint of the wider of English income classes and the engine and Bebrew to succeed the serims of the wider of the direct of the mint of the wider of the strong of the str prices at that, as the record shows, taking the highest and lowest prices for a series of years:

Year.	Highest.	Low
1489	59,000	87.0
1 440	7.590	8,0
1470		6.6
1471	4,590	2,7
1972	0,000	4.1
	7,799	5.0
1471	7,000	4.1
1425	6,750	4.1
1410	5,600	4.0
1417	5,750	4.0
	9,399	4.1
	16,000	5.
[++1]	26,099	14.0
1541	30 000	32.
5.57	92,500	20.0
4.4.3	30,000	23.
1-74	27.000	20.
1443	84,600	20.
134f	34,000	23,
1 4 4 7	10,000	19.
	24,000	17
1889	23,000	19.
1 7 (0)	27.510	17.
1790)	24.000	10.
	22,000	17.
9	40.000	15.
1594	21,250	18.
1495	20,000	17

A correspondent, whose variety has hitherto been above susticion, writes from H.-Florg, in Assam, r lating a story of the recent earth take there, which is best given without further and to mancial pressure upon includeds, ment than the above testimonial. It is as for low:

"Two residents of H.-Florg, were out shoot, the physics of the physics of the physics of the physics of the physics for the star of the physics of the

"Two residents of Ho-Flong were all shooting philoseness forty-eight miles from the startion. They had been following up the scoot of one of these pachytierms, and finally came mison it, quietly browship in a valler. The first scorts man, waiting his opportunity tech careful aim, and was on the point of firing when the quiets witted animal spotted him and charged. Just as the shikar pulled the trigger, the earth began to the shikar pulled the trigger, the earth began to the seat to M. B. Mendham for \$19,500. In December violently, and the builter missed its mark.

"The marksman was thrown to the ground by the rocking of the earth crust, and the seat to W. R. Taylor Aug. 6 Benjamin T. Martin soid his seat to the rocking of the earth crust, and the